WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Mr. Dan Brrant.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THEASURE TROVE; A NEW-YORK STORY.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PAUST. The Worrell Sisters THIS EVENING-MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THIS EVENING-WILD IRINH GIRL. Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin.

NEW YORK MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPE ATTENNA OF THE POUR NATIONS—HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR—JENNY LIND—CUBIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ANT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEL'M.

DAT AND EVENING—LAST DAYS OF POMPET—THREE HUN
DEED THOUSAND CURIOSTITES—VAN AMEURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-THE JAPS-NORMA. Eph. Horn, Nelse Seymout

FIFTH AVE. OPERA HOUSE. -THE RIVALS

THIS EVENING-Gridin & Christy's Minstell RNDEZVOUS-LO! THE POOR INDIAN, &c. TERRACE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THEODOGE THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN

THIS EVENING-THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING-FIRST ANNUAL SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTI-

UNION FAIR BUILDING.
THIS EVENING—GRAND CONCERT BY THE BAND OF MANTRATTAN COLLEGE.

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CAUTION. We call attention to the fact that finitations of our fine Ennermo PLATE, consisting of dinner, descri, and toa services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:



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PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., June 19.-The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society met yesterday. The committee reported that this week they would visit the eastern part of the State and next week the western part, to fix upon sites for experimental farms. The heavy rain yesterday has knecked down the whest and rye in the surrounding country, but it is not injured. The annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburg for the many and the surrounding country.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be faken of Anonymous Communications. Whaterer is intended for insection must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-act necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

business letters for this office abould be addressed to "Tun Thin-We causet undertake to return rejected Communications.

Let Mr. Bayard Taylor's letter from Lausanne: Coney Island, Civil Court Kenorts and Court Calendar, and Commercial and Market Reports on the second page; Ship News, and a Personal Explanation on the third page, and New Publi-cations on the sixth page of this morning's Trin-

A July session appears inevitable. Congress

must pass an explanatory act.

The Queen of Spain will not visit Paris because she fears the outbreak of a revolution during her absence, and the King of Portugal will stay at home because he has no money.

have set a good example to the loyal men of the whole country by choosing a colored delegate to the Columbus State Convention. A Cable dispatch informs us that the Bir-

The Republicans of Greene County, Ohio,

mingham riot has been so completely suppressed that the troops sent to that city two days ago are under orders to return to their several stations.

The Prussian House of Lords has unanimously adopted the Constitution of the North-German Confederation, notwithstanding its provision for universal suffrage. This is certainly one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of democratic institutions in

A British officer has been court-martialed in Honduras on a charge of being responsible for Indian disturbances. This is an example which might be advantageously followed in our Western Territories. If the punishment for savage outrages could be visited upon the lawless whites who provoke, as well as the ignorant red men who commit them, we should soon have peace on the Plains.

Late reports from Venezuela state that the Upata mines were yielding handsomely, and that great discoveries of gold had been made. Some emigrants had arrived from the United States, and others were expected. There are strong reasons for doubting the trustworthiness of the mining reports from Venezuela, as it is a well known fact that interested parties endeavor to gain emigrants for working their

The President has received a dispatch from New-Orleans stating that Santa Anna had landed in Mexico, and had been proclaimed Provisional President by his adherents and those of Maximilian. An evening paper of this city claims to have trustworthy intelligence that an engagement had taken place between the adherents of Santa Anna and the National forces, in which the latter were repulsed. snatch at the fruits of victories he did not help to win.

We understand that the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company of this city, which was incorporated about a year ago, is making vigorous efforts to perfect its arrangements for a new line between Europe and America, by way of Bermuda and the Azores, having its Western terminus at some point on the coast of the United States, and its Eastern at Lisbon. The present cables have not custom enough to keep their operators busy more than a few hours a day; but, with the reduction of rates which would follow the completion of this new enterprise, we believe that there would be business enough for all, and a great increase

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated for Governor Gen. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, at present a member of Congress from that State. Gen. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and before the war was a prominent member of the bar, having been City Solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. He entered the volunteer service soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion as a Captain in the 23d Ohio, and rose by successive promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General, to which he was appointed in 1864. In the same year he was elected to Congress, and he was again returned in 1866. Gen. Hayes has a gallant record, and his nomination is creditable both to himself and to his party.

The President of the Convention yesterday annnounced the standing committees of the Convention, and several of the more important were in session yesterday, and will be on several succeeding days. Meantime the daily sittings of the Convention are likely to be brief. There is disappointment as to places on the committees, and some complaint that the Committee on Finance has not only a Democratic chairman, as have two or three others, but a Democratic majority. But the general sentiment will sustain the President, who is exceedingly and wisely anxious that the conclusions of the Convention should commend themselves to the favor of good men of all parties. Those who claim to be par excellence Canal men seem least pleased. It is hoped that several committees will be ready to report next Monday.

The news we published two weeks ago that Salnave had accepted provisionally the Presidency of the Republic of Hayti is confirmed by our dispatches from Havana, which state briefly the circumstances under which he was induced to do so. Official dishonesty has been so common in Hayti-most of the Presidents themselves setting the example of plundering the public chest-that it is nothing surprising to be informed that the Secretaries of the Provisional Government established at Portau-Prince on the abdication of Geffrard should have attempted to enrich themselves by peculation. With these dishonest public servants Salnave threatened to make short and sharp work. Bayoneting is certainly a novel mode of punishing corrupt officials; but the vigor which Salpave displayed in this case seems to have added immensely to his popularity with the statesmanship in a sorely oppressed nation, her affliction, but a political calamity. In her the Haytians, who at once, by acclamation, pro- Minister, who was not a statesman but a mere | fortunes of the houses of Hapsburg and Savoy

claimed him Protector of the Republic. Whatever may be thought of the summary mode in which he proposed to deal with the delinquents in question, the man has certainly made a good beginning in setting his face against the shameless corruption among her public men. which has been Hayti's shame, and, perhaps, her greatest bane.

The President's policy begins to work. Gen' Sickles has asked to be relieved of the command of the Second Military District, and has demanded an official inquiry into his acts, that he may answer the accusations of the Attorney-General. The charges against Gen. Sickles, in Mr. Stanbery's opinion, are sweeping and emphatic. Mr. Stanbery said: "In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and special orders regularly 'numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which already begin 'to assume the dimensions of a code.' After enumerating the orders of Gen. Sickles, he continues: "This construction of his power under the act of Congress places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that 'the paramount authority of the United States "at any time to abolish, modify, control, or "supercede,' is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our Government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares 'I am the 'State.' I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. We think that Gen. Sickles has made a mistake in offering his resignation, for even though it be true that Mr. Stanbery's censure is approved by the President, the approval is not yet official. The District Commanders were not appointed by Mr. Stanbery, and it is as yet unnecessary for them to shape their action to please him. This question is not a personal one. It is an issue between Congress and President, the decision of which the District Commanders should patiently

await. We hope the President will act upon

this theory, and return Gen. Sickles's resig

nation. We know of no personal reasons why

he should resign; he is the representative of a

principle; Sheridan and Pope are charged

with the same abuse of authority. Against

Gen. Sickles the President has made no sepa-

rate or personal charge, and might prop-

erly decline to accept his resignation.

DIPLOMATIC MISMANAGEMENT. Mr. Seward's action in recalling Minister Campbell, who represents the Mexican interests of the United States in New-Orleans, is, to use a homely proverb, like closing the stable-door after the horse has fled. It is now many months Government, and yet, during these months, he Ireland of the past shall not be forhas not been within a week's journey of Juarez. New-Orleans. The agents of Juarez came to the frontier to meet him. We know by the sareastic letter of the Mexican Minister that the Republican Government was anxious to receive him. It is folly to suppose that he could not reach Juarez. We found no difficulty in sending a correspondent to the Juarez Headquarters-nor to those of Maximilian; and what may be done in the way of business may certainly be done by a great Government. We have lost sadly by the absence of a Min-

ister from the seat of the Juarez Government. We have never had such an opportunity to make our influence felt in the councils of a sister Republic. We entirely sympathized with Mexico, and especially when we found the Emperor Napoleon practically making common cause with the South by planting a standing army on the borders of the Confederacy. Mexico was our danger in more ways than one and when we triumphed, the national sentiment was clamorous that the foreign army should be driven from Mexican soil. That sentiment more than any agency outside of the Liberal army was instrumental in the overthrow of the Empire. We fear that with this overthrow the Juarez Government has committed mistakes which tarnish the glory of its persistent and gallant struggle. Already we hear of execution succeeding execution. Men identified with the history of Mexico are shot daily, and it is very possible a similar fate has befallen Maximilian. If these men had been taken in open war-if they had been overpowered and compelled to surrender-we might see some reason for this absolute cruelty. But when we remember that the triumph was that of treachery, that Maximilian was purchased from a traitor, we can see no virtue in the sternness which has been shown by Juarez, and nothing but barbarism in the popular demand for blood which now prevails in Mexico. We say this as an earnest friend of Republicanism in Mexico, and as a well-wisher of the

Juarez Government. Much of this might have been prevented had the United States sent a resolute, sagacious Minister to Mexico. His counsel would have been felt in the Juarez Cabinet. His appeals for moderation would have been heard with attention, and respected. He would have protected American interests, and advanced them. We have never had such an opportunity to mold the Mexican nation, to induce magnanimity and liberality in its statesmanship, to aid in the work of reconstruction. Why was this opportunity lost? We ask the Secretary of State. Why was Mr. Campbell not ordered peremptorily to Mexico months ago? If he was ordered, why was he not removed for disobedience? Could the Secretary find nobody to enter Mexico? Even at the best, Mr. Campbell was among the last men that should have been selected for this mission. The only claim he could possibly have on the Administration was that he was a renegade Republican. And yet at a time when America demanded wisdom and person, mind, and heart, is not only a personal

sixpenny politician, was idling around New-Orleans. Now, when it is too late, we find the Secretary telegraphing over the country to find some one to go to Mexico without "unneces-'sary delay." But why has there been "unnecessary delay?" We desire to know more. Why has Mr. Seward not been able to send a statesman to San Luis Potosi?

THE GIBBET IN GOVERNMENT. The most shameful pages in history are those

which record the execution of rebels against political governments. Ecclesiastical cruelties are not less revolting, but they have at least the miserable excuse of a diseased conscience, to which St. Paul alluded in his speech to Agrippa: "I verily thought with myself that I ought to do many things; many of the saints did I shut up in prison; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them." Despotic governments, taking no pains to be right, but avowedly disclaiming all disinterestedness, act upon the principle that men come saddled and bridled into the world for kings to ride. They accept the Satanic aspiration, "Evil, be thou my good !" and all who decline to be plundered or to be tortured, to be silenced or to be enslaved, and who strike for freedom and for justice, are, as a matter of course, to be crushed like beetles, that the terror of their death may extinguish manhood and make creeping and cringing subjects of all survivors. This was royal philosophy in the days of the Roman Emperors, and the question for this age to answer is whether enlightened governments can afford to act upon a similar policy. It was presented to us just now in the discussions concerning the fate of the Fenian prisoners; and it elicited wise and benevolent remonstrance from men like Mr. Stuart Mill and M. Victor Hugo. It is mainly a question of the time of day. Fifty years ago, in a like case, when an intellectual ennuch like Castlereagh could "dabble his sleek, white hands in 'Ireland's gore," there would have been no doubt and no discussion. Irish peasants would have been the sport of an insolent soldiery, and Irish priests have been hung by law military, or without any law, in the barracks. We nsist, in dealing what is called justice to the discomfited Fenians, that this former page of Ireland's history shall not be forgotten. The extenuating circumstances, we know, are very old, but then they were very terrible to begin with, and in no other country does tradition so linger and so excite. It is feeble to say that the cruelties of the English Government, scared out of all pity by the French Revolution, were indefensible. A generous man, even now, cannot read of them without fire in his heart and water in his eyes. It is not that the old Irish Rebellion was put down, for that was a simple matter of course; it is the coarse, rude, bloody way in which it was put down by murder, by rape, by arson, by farcical and summary trials and executions speedily following-it is the cruelty practiced by majors and by captains, and by justices of the peace, in these dark and sanguinary days, which rankles at this hour in the heart of Ireland, and which, in common equity, it is impossible to forget. After all, it was only yesterday; for what is half a century in the history of a nation? We insist that in since Mr. Campbell was sent to the Juarez judging the Ireland of the present, the gotten. Fenianism may be foolish-we We presume, or rather we are bound to pre- do not say that it is wise-but the craze is not sume, that when he was appointed, and given of to-day, and began under extemporized scafan outfit, his instructions were to go to Mexico. | tolds and by the light of burning villages. It His mission was ostentatiously begun. He has been nursed by the gnavings of hunger; embarked on an American vessel. Gen. Sher- it has been stimulated by ecclesiastical insult; man accompanied him, and there were many it is the legitimate result of bad measures exeprotestations as to what our Government would cared by worse men, and of blunders and vil-Such attempts as this are the curse of Mexico. do with France and Austria. For at least lainies stretching from the days of Elizabeth in much closer propinquity to anthropoid apes There is always an ambitious adventurer to forty-eight hours we were threatened with a to the days of Victoria! What a record! In than the Africans. For instance, he said the 29th of January, 1849, and was therefore in her nineteenth "vigorous" foreign policy. We remember that judging Ireland, in common charity, let it be we feared, at the time, that it was nothing always kept in mind! The poor country has more than show-an attempt to make capital its history, and it has had its people; and abroad for what had been lost at home. So it if a feeble remnant of the finest peasantry proved. Sherman returned and went out West in the world sometimes does things which after the Indians. Campbell proceeded to seem to us unwise, we will not be bullied into forgetting the savage policy which has driven the race almost to extinction. This policy is a matter of history. Nobody dares to defend it now; but it did not lack defenders even in the days of Dean Swift, who hated it in his rough and cynical heart, and ventured to say what smaller men would have been hung for saving. Nobody is fitted to judge the case who is not familiar with Irish history, and nobody who is so familiar can of society?

> "time in dying," is at least uncivil, and possibly may be considered unchristian. "There "is anguish in Dublin," says M. Victor Hugo. Alas! when was there ever anything else It may be said that it is difficult to decide what shall be done with an unreasonable and restless people. We know that it is; but we happen also to know that this is a difficulty of England's own creation. There is the history; and foreign children know it by heart. The modern Englishman may not be responsible for the sins of his fathers; but in dealing with Ireland he has no right to ignore them; while he shares the plunder, with what justice would he be fiercely Draconian in judging those whose ancestors were robbed? The letter of the law says hang, behead, and disembowel; but the spirit of the age says, "Pity and for-"give!" There may be no executions; but why should there not be a moderate and carefully guarded amnesty? Let modern Britons expiate the crimes of the Tudors by the exercise of a little charity, however distasteful!

> wonder at anything which happens in

Ireland. The penal code which the

English Church applied to its Irish sister, the

very invention and handiwork of the devil,

would not be believed in by historical students if it were a little older, and if fragments of it

did not to this day exist. Here is a people

purposely kept ignorant, and purposely kept

poor, and not assimilating itself with the con-

quering party, simply because assimilation was

forbidden by statutes, many and ingenious; and

when a race so oppressed plays now and then

fantastic tricks, men wonder if Ireland will

ever be quiet, and they make little jokes about

Donnybrook Fair. We do not know how much

hope there may be for Ireland; but to joke

over the contortions of a dying man, to mock

his bitter memories, and to kill him because,

like Charles II., he is "such an unconscionable

The misfortunes of the House of Hapsburg have indeed not come singly. To the humiliations of the Empire are added the most distressing afflictions of the sovereign. Maximilian has, perhaps, been barbarously shot; his wife is consigned to a living tomb, and now the festivities of the Hungarian coronation are clouded by the terrible fate of the young Archduchess Matilda, who has been burned to death in the palace of Vienna. The untimely end of this princess in whom, it is said, were joined rare gifts of

were to have been united, for it is understood that a matrimonial alliance had been arranged between her and Prince Humbert of Italy, the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel. The defeat of this plan is a misfortune to both States.

MAXIMILIAN'S TRIAL.

Official information was received at Washington yesterday confirmatory of the report that the trial of the Emperor Maximilian has been postponed; and from a dispatch which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that it is probable, the proceeding of the Court Martial will not be resumed until after the fall of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the arrival of the United States Minister. The feeling in the Liberal army, it seems, is strongly opposed to clemency, the soldiers being represented as clamorous for the blood of the fallen Emperor; but Juarez and his advisers are in favor of delay, and in this we think they decide wisely. It is not that Maximilian has any esspecial claim to mercy at the hands of the Liberals; for, whatever may be said of the noble qualities of mind and heart which it is said distinguish him, there is no denying that the Imperialists have prosecuted the war in the most sanguinary spirit, and that Maximilian has himself sanctioned acts of cruelty and bloodshed utterly opposed to every principle on which war is conducted among civilized nations in the present age. He seems to have overlooked altogether the peculiarity of his position as a ruler of exotic origin, whose way to the throne was opened by foreign bayonetsto have forgotten that he was thrust upon the Mexican people-to have ignored the fact that the Liberals were fighting on their own soil, and for the maintenance of rights and liberties which were theirs by inheritance. To designate such men banditti, and to prescribe for them, when captured, the summary justice dispensed to brigands, was something so monstrous that it should create no surprise when we are informed that the soldiers of the Liberal army demand that the Emperor shall have short shrift, and quick dispatch. But, unquestionably flagrant as Maximilian's offenses have been, there are weighty reasons, we think, why his trial should be conducted with all possible deliberation, and why his life should be spared. These reasons we have so repeatedly set forth in our columns that we need not repeat them here. We shall be glad to find that they have commended themselves to the Liberal leaders of Mexico; and, assuming the correctness of the information that the trial has been postponed, we may hope for such a termination of this Mexican business, in so far as 'the disposal of Maximilian is concerned, as shall redound to the honor of the Mexicans and the credit of republican institutions on this continent. That a European prince should be on his trial before a republican tribunal in America is something entirely new, and the whole affair wears an intensely dramatic character. The Mexicans are making to-day a page of history to which future generations will turn with the most lively interest. It is to be hoped that they will properly appreciate the responsibility which rests upon them in this matter, and give proof to the world that as they know how to fight for liberty so they understand how to Professor Huxley has just made quite an in-

teresting contribution to the science of anthropology, and one decidedly sensational. Lecturing at the Royal Institution two weeks ago, on the subject of Africa and the Negro, he referred to the "missing link" between men and monkeys, and contended that that "link" is not the black man, startling his hearers with the statement that the English are ornamented, except, perhaps, a few scarce species in South America. And as to the "spur heel" of the negro, the Professor considers it doubtful whether his heel projects more than an Englishman's. This is really horrible! The learned Professor must be really a Goth, thus ruthlessly to attempt the demolition of a favorite theory. But if the African is not the "missing link," the Cancasian certainly is not, nor does the Professor say that he is. Where, then, is the said "link" to be found ! More work for the savans. What say they of the Mongolians, or the Malayans? Science is not to be baffled. The link must be found, or what is to become

The publication of dispatches concocted in New-York, but purporting to have been transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph, is supposed by some journalists to be a cheap and effectual way of getting a reputation for enterprise. but it is attended with danger. For instance, The Herald a few days ago, in a dispatch purporting to describe the coronation of the Austrian Emperor as King of Hungary, said: The reports of the condition of the health of 'the Austrian Archduchess Matilda" (who had some time before been burned by her clothes taking fire) "or of the actual danger to the "life of the Emperor Maximilian, were not permitted to interfere with the ceremonies." The character of the dispatch will be apparent when it is known that the unfortunate princess had been dead two days at the time it was written, and her fate had made a profound sensation throughout Europe.

There is general complaint in Paris from the Commissioners appointed to look after the interests of the various nations represented in the great Exhibition that the French officials treat them with a neglect which amounts to positive rudeness. The universal show appears, indeed, to have been so managed that the French get all the glory and nearly all the prizes, and foreigners pay the expenses without receiving bare hospitality in return,

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD. OF TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad today, the following Directors were elected: John Newell, James Mason, J. H. Wade, A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; John Gardiner, Norwalk, Ohio; S. M. Young, Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Vanderbilt, H. C. Stimson, J. H. Banker, New-York. The Board subsequently elected John Newell, President, and Wm. F. Staunton, Scoretary and Treas-

THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BUFFALO. June 19 .- The State Temperance Society

adjourned this afternoon to meet at Homer, Cortland County, in October next. Among the business transacted was a commendation of petitions circulated throughout the State to urge the Constitutional Convention to submit an article prohibiting the use and sale of intoxicating drinks.

The recent statement which we copied from an Ohlo paper of the shaky condition of the Second National Bank of St. Louis is untrue. The following note will explain the origin of the statement:

explain the origin of the statement:

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, }

NEW YORK, June 11, 1967.

B. D. Jones, Esq., Cushier, Second National Bank, St. Louis.

DHAR Siz: The unfortunate occurrence of our refusal of your drafts on the 25th ultimo, was occasioned by our money teller not crediting your account with a remittance of \$50.000 received by us May 15. Had this credit been properly made, none of your drafts would have been refused. We regret exceedingly that this mintake should have happened, and to your detriment, and will cheerfully make such amends as are in our power, and you may suggest.

New respectfully,

B. SEARAN, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New York.

WASHINGTON.

THE JULY SESSION CERTAIN-THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF SANTA ANNA'S MOVEMENT-ANOTHER CABINET MEET-ING-THE REVENUES IN RUSSIAN AMERICA. ST TRUSGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1867. It is now conceded on all sides that we shall have a session of Congress in July. A sufficient number of members of both Houses have been heard from to make that result almost positive. But it is also quite certain that the feeling of the leading Senators is against the consideration of any subject other than the Reconstruction acts, and the passage of it need be of a declaratory or supplemental bill on that subject, so that if this view prevail we shall have a brief session of probably ten days or two weeks.

The President received a telegram from New-Orleans to-day, stating that agents of Santa Anna have arrived in that city, and announce that their chief has landed in Mexico, and that his friends and the followers of Maximilian have 'proclaimed Santa Anna Provisional President of Mexico. There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day,

all the members being present except Secretary Browning, who was represented by Judge Otto. Attorney-General Stanbery and Secretary Stanton were in conference with the President some time after the adjournment. The instructions to the Military Commanders are not yet completed. The formal notice of the ratification of the treaty

with Russia having been received by our Government, the Secretary of the Treasury will at once prepose instructions regulating trade and revenue in our recently-acquired Russian possessions. As the matter now stands all our trade and revenue regulations are subject to the approval or sufferance of the Russian Government. On the trial of Surratt to-day the principal evidence was merely cumulative of the identity of Sur-

April. The court-room was crowded to excess, and the trial dragged most tediously. The session was concluded at 2 o'clock on account of the absence of Gen. Pope in a dispatch dated the 17th of June to Gen. Grant, says it is untrue that negroes have been appointed in the Municipal Government of Mobile.

ratt and proof of his presence here on the 14th of

The City Government is complete, and composed of the best men in the city. The Hon, L. D. Campbell telegraphed to-day that he was on the eve of leaving New-Orleans for his home in Ohio, but that if his presence was needed in Washington he would come hither. His successor as Minister to the Republic of Mexico has not yet been appointed. The resignation was voluntary, as he was not satisfied with the means furnished for his

reaching Mexico. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that proof that a depository bank having funds to the credit of the United States Treasury had charged a discount for cashing seven-thirty coupons, would be deemed sufficient reason for discontinuing the bank as a Government depository. Cases of this kind have been reported to the Secretary.

The President is threatened with another attack of nepheretic colic which may prevent his departure for New-York at the exact time named in the programme. The announcement that Mr. Johnson will visit Newport, etc., after he gets through with the Boston ceremonies, is premature. What disposition of his time will be made after Monday, and what route he will take in returning to Washington, have not been actually decided. As far as known at this hour, the only members of the Cabinet who will accompany Mr. Johnson to Boston are Messrs. Seward The proper entries of appropriations by the last

Congress, to be charged up in the books of the Regis ter and Controller for Legislative, Executive, and Judicial purposes, were made to-day in the Treasury Department, and amount to \$21,151,201 69.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHDUCKESS MATILDA. Two days before the coronation at Posth the House

of Hansburg lost one of its members by a tragic death. The Archduchess Matilda, daughter of the Archduke Albert, some days before, while leaning out of the window to talk to one of her relatives, inadvertently trod on a lucifer match lying at her feet on the floor. Before she was aware of it her Summer dress was in a blaze, and before any one could run to her rescue she sank to the ground in an agony of pain, from which only deals re leased her. The deceased Archduchess was born on the Albert, the victor of Custozza, and a granddaughter of Archduke Charles, who distinguished himself as an able general in the war against the first Napoleon. Her grandfather being the brother of Emperor Francis I. (the grandfather of Francis Joseph), she was a second cousin of the present Emperor. It was understood that she was soon to be betrethed to Prince Humbert, the heir to the throne of Italy. By all accounts she was endowed with rare gifts of person, mind, and heart.

After the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Committee on Education in this city, yesterday afternoon, its Secretary, the Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., took a Hoboken ferry-boat for his home in Dover, N. J.; but at the ferry-gate in Hoboken he fell under a stroke of apoplexy. and died almost instantly. An inquest having been held by Coroner White, the Rev. Henry Kendall, who had been summoned from the Presbyterian Committee's rooms in this city, sent the corpse on by railroad to Dover. Dr. Mills, who was widely known and highly esteemed in the church, was a son of Judge Mills of Keutuchy. In early life he was editor of The Chicinnati Christian Hevild, but resigned the editorial chair to take a pastorate at Indianapolis, and thence, about ten years ago, went to Dover. This loss must fall with double weight upon his widow, since she buried her second son by her first husband on Tuesday last. Dr. Mills was about 57 years of age.

THE REV. DR. MILLS.

THE HON. ISAAC NEWTON. The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, died at his residence in Washington last night. The dire, died at his residence in washington last hight. The division of the office of Commissioner ad interim will devolve upon John W. Stokes, Chief Clerk of the Department. A special Department of Agriculture was established by an act of Congress, approved May 15, 1862. The officers of the Department are a Commissioner, a Chief Clerk, and a Statistical Clerk. Mr. Newton was the first Commissioner of the Department.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATER IN PHILADELPHIA-THE AUDIENCE ESCAPE-SEVERAL LIVES LOST BY FALLING WALLS. BY THERWARDS TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The American Variety Theater, on Walnut-st., above Eighth, under the management of Mr. Fox, is in flames, with much of the surrounding property. The State House bell is ringing a general

Later.-The fire commenced in the stable at the rear of the theater. The alarm soon communicated to the audience, which fortunately was not large, and succeeded in escaping, though many were bruised in the rush to the front doors. In a short time the whole interior was in a blaze. It is believed that all the performers escaped, though it is rumored that Fattie Stewart, one of the proprietors, is missing. Several buildings on Samson-st., at the rear, are damaged by water and fire, but those on Walnutst. escaped through the efforts of the firemen. About 10% o'clock the front wall of the building fell with an awful crash. About half-a-dozen persons were carried away injured, but it cannot be ascertained how many were crushed to death beneath the ruins, to remove which will take several hours. Soon after the fire commenced the alarm was given to the Walnut-st. theater, corner of Ninth st., and the audience was dismissed without accident.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The front wall of the Theater fell at about 20 minutes to

11 o'clock, burying in the ruins, and instantly killing. Jne. Lutz, a member of the Hibernia Engine Company, member of the Franklin Company, a boy, and a fireman, said to be a member of the Columbia Hose. It is member of the Franklin Company, a boy, and a fireman, said to be a member of the Columbia Hose. It is removed that five were killed in all; but one reported killed is still allve, though there is no hopes of his recovery. There were some eighteen or twenty wounded, several seriously. The Hibernia engine, the oldest fire company in the Department, had several of their members severely injured. The firemen complain that to the insufficiency of the police is the lose of life due, the street being a narrow one, and the crowd so great that the firemen were unable to escape the impending danger which they could have done had the pelice force been properly directed.

IN PITTSBURGH.

IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—A large fire occurred last night, in the Ninth Ward, by which Gillespie & Mitchell's plaining mill. Hobson & Co.'s sash and door factory, and the adjacent dwellings, were entirely consumed. Total loss about \$100,000. The only insurance is \$16,000, on Gillespie & Mitchell's mill.

THE MARKETS.—The Council's Committee on the Markets will meet to-day at 1 p. m., in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen. All persons who have suggestions to make in regard to the markets are invited to attend.